

Test Review

The format and point distribution for the final will be as follows:

- Your Name: 1 point
- True/False: 15 questions @ one point each
- Multiple Choice: 15 questions @ two points each
- Finding angles: 10 angles @ two points each
- Construction: 5 points
- Short answer (SSA): 5 points
- Prove a Theorem: 10 points
- WEST-E questions: 7 questions @ two points each

Some things to keep in mind:

- You may use your calculator, compass, and straightedge. You may not have a note card, but it may still be worthwhile to write one up and use it as a study aid. Of course if you have been keeping your journal current, you can study from that too.
- We will allot about two hours for you to take the final. We will get started at 1:00 and be done around 3:00 so you can take a break and then take the year-end test and still be done by 4:30.
- For the “prove a theorem” part, you will be given three theorems and you will need to choose one to prove in two column form. The three theorems will come from the following list. For this problem on the test you may use postulates and parallel line results for theorems about triangles; you may use postulates, parallel line results, and triangle results for theorems about polygons; and you may use postulates, parallel line results, triangle results, and polygon results for theorems about circles.
 1. The perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a triangle meet at a unique point (called the circum-center) which is equidistant from the three vertices of the triangle.
 2. The angle bisectors of a linear pair are perpendicular.
 3. Isosceles triangles have congruent base angles.
 4. A triangle inscribed in a circle having one side as a diameter is a right triangle.
 5. The sum of the measures of the interior angles of a triangle is 180° .
 6. The diagonals of an isosceles trapezoid are congruent.
 7. The diagonals of a rhombus are perpendicular bisectors of each other.
 8. The measure of the angle formed by two intersecting tangents to a circle is 180° - the measure of the arc intercepted by the radii defined by the points where the tangents intersect the circle.
 9. The segments formed by two intersecting tangents are congruent.
 10. If a triangle has side lengths a , b , and c such that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, then the triangle is a right triangle. (This is the converse to the Pythagorean Theorem)
 11. The internal angle sum of a convex heptagon is 900° .
 12. The radial line that bisects a chord of a circle is perpendicular to that chord.